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KOLOMEETS, A. V.

Author: Kolomeets, A. V.

Title: The presentation of A. Kolomeets' plans for the construction
of a new railway line (Kolomeets' planovyye skizhy dlia izgotovleniia
v stroitel'stve.)

City: Moscow

Publisher: Ministry of Railroad Transportation

Date: 1946

Available: Library of Congress

Source: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol. 4, No. 1, p. 26

KOLOMEYETS, A. V.

32439. BOMIN, N. M. KOLOMEYETS, A. V. i SHERENTIS, A. A. Eksperimental' noye stroitel'stvo shlakobetonnoy domov. Materialy i konstruktsii v sovr. arkhitekture, No. 3, 1949, s. 25-31.

SO: Letopis Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 44

KOLOMEYETS, A.V.

UL'RIKH, S.S., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOLOMEYETS, A.V.,
redaktor; VICHNEREVIN, A.Ye., redaktor; KHITROV, P.A., tekhnicheskii
redaktor

[Rapid assembly-line construction of railroad buildings] Potochno-
skorostnoe stroitel'stvo zheleznodorozhnykh zdani. Moskva, Gos.
transp. zhel-dor. izd-vo, 1950. 117 p. (MLRA 10:3)
(Railroads--Buildings and structures)

~~KOLOMEYETS, Aron Kalifovich; PUCHKOV, Konstantin Fedorovich; CHERNYSHIN,~~
V.I., redaktor; BOBROVA, Ye.N., tekhnicheskij redaktor

[Ways of reducing the cost of railroad construction] Puti snizhenia
stoimosti shelesnodorozhnogo stroitel'stva. Moskva, Gos. transp.
shel-dor.izd-vo, 1957. 79 p. (MLRA 10:9)
(Railroads--Construction)

KOLOMEYETS, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

~~Possibilities for reducing the cost of constructing second tracks.~~
Trudy MTNI no.6:156-200 '57. (MIRA 11:5)

(Railroads--Cost of construction)

KOLEMEYETS, A.V., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.

Advanced method of designing stall sections for locomotive depot
buildings. Trudy MTETI no.6:214-223 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Railroads—Buildings and structures)

KOLOMEYETS, Aron Vol'fovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; KARAMYSEV, I.A., red.;
KHITROV, P.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual for building inspectors] Spravochnik smotritelia sdanii.
Moskva, Vses.isdatel'sko-poligr.ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshchenia.
1960. 361 p. (MIRA 13:4)
(Railroads--Buildings and structures)

GIBSHMAN, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; BALAYEVA, Konkordiya Aleksandrovna, kand. tekhn. nauk; KOLOMEYETS, Aron Vol'fovich, kand. tekhn. nauk, dots. Prinsipal uchastiye ANDREYEV, A.A., inzh.-ekonomist; SAVEL'YEV, A.V., inzh., retsenzent; MALI-MANOV, Yu.I., inzh., red.; KHITROV, P.A., tekhn. red.

[Cutting the costs of construction work in the electrification of railroads] Snizhenie stoimosti stroitel'nykh rabot pri elektrifikatsii zheleznykh dorog. Moskva, Vses. poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 123 p. (MIRA 14:10)
(Railroads—Electrification) (Railroads, Electric—Cost of construction)

KAPLAN, A.B., kand.ekonomicheskikh nauk; KOLOMEYETS, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Determining the optimum variation for distribution of the production
of building elements. Transp. stroi. 12 no.5:36-38 My '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Building materials industry)

ISPOLATOVA, I.F., inzh.; KOLOMEYETS, A.V., kand. tekhn.nauk,
retsensent; PAVLOV, V.I., red.; KHITROVA, N.A., tekhn.
red.

[Using integrated brigades in overhauling apartment houses;
practice of the Petrozavodsk Division of apartment houses
and structures of the Oktiabr' Railroad] Kompleksnye brigady
na kapital'nom remonte zhilykh zdaniy; opyt Petrozavodskoy
dstantsii zdaniy i sooruzheniy Oktiabr'skoi dorogi. Moskva,
Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 50 p. (MIRA 16:12)
(Petrozavodsk--Railroads--Buildings and structures)

KASPE, Mark Isaakovich; OGANESOV, Ivan Sogomonovich; KOLOMEYETS,
A.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, red.

[Analysis of the production and administrative operations
of construction organizations] Analiz proizvodstvenno-
khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti stroitel'nykh organizatsii.
Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1960. 125 p. (MIRA 17:5)

KOLOMEYETS, A.V., dotsent, kand.tekhn. nauk

Technical and economic analysis of the organization of the
construction of the Abakan-Taishet railroad. Trudy MIIT
no.162:27-57 '63. (MIRA 17:4)

Kolomeyets, D

RYMAR, I.; KOLOMEYETS, D.; DUDNOY, P., gornyy master; KUDINOV, G., brigadir prokhodchikov, Geroi Sotsialisticheskogo Truda; LYSENKO, K., mashinist elektrovoz

More widespread use of new mining techniques. Mast. ugl. 4 no. 7:3-6
Jl '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. Nachal'nik shakhty no. 3-5 "Sokologorovka" (for Rymar). 2. Nachal'nik uchastka no. 6 (for Kolomeyets)
(Coal mines and mining)

BAKUNTS, V.S., inzhener; BAKINOVSKIY, K.L., inzhener; ALEKSEYENKO, S.A.;
 PRYAKHIN, inzhener; PILILYAN, D.G. (Krasnodar); TEREKHOV, P.A., inzhener;
 KLEYN, R.M., inzhener (Leningrad); GASSOKH, A., inzhener; GUSEV, T;
 ALEKSANDROV, elektromonter (Omskaya oblast'); SAVIN, I.A., inzhener;
 KOLOMEYETS, I. (Omskaya oblast').

Arranging and insulating the ground wire of aerial lines. Energetik 1 no.6:
 32-35 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Zakavkastavetmetstroy, g. Yerevan (for Bakunts).
2. Belenergostroy, g. Minsk (for Bakinovskiy).
3. Stalinskaya shelesnaya doroga, g. Zaporozh'ye (for Alekseyenko).
4. Sel'elektro, g. Sumy (for Terekhov).
5. Glavsel'-elektro, Komi ASSR (for Garsokh).
6. Gorelektroset', g. Shcherbakov (for Gusev).
7. Gorodskaya elektrostantsiya, g. Valuyki (for Aleksandrov).
8. Oblsel'khosproyekt, g. Pskov (for Savin).

(Electric lines--Overhead)

KOLOMEYETS, M. V. Cand Agr Sci -- "Agricultural engineering of the raising of seedlings and methods of accelerated ^{laying out} ~~planting~~ of vineyards in the Donbass." Odessa, 1960 (Min of Agr UkSSR. Odessa Agr Inst). (KL, 1-61, 201)

IPATOVA, Valentina Vasil'yevna; KOLOMEYTSYEV, Ivan Mikhaylovich; LEHEDEVA, Ol'ga L'vovna; RUMYANTSEV, Aleksey Nikolayevich; VOSKRESENSKIY, N.M., redakter; KOGAN, F.L., tekhnicheskij redaktor.

[Dismantling and assembling the GAZ-51 automobile] Razberka i sberka avtomobilia GAZ-51. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo avtotransp.lit-ry, 1956.233 p. (Metertrucks) (MIRA 9:6)

KOLOMEYTSEV, V.A., inzh.

SDT geodimeter with an increased modulation of the light flow
and the practice of using it to survey pits. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; gor. zhur. 6 no.6:71-75 '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Donetskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni politekhnicheskii
institut. Rekomendovana kafedroy marksheyderskogo dela.
(Geodimeter)

ZVENIGORODSKIY, G.Z., inzh.; KOLOMEYTSEV, V.S., inzh.;
KROPP, L.D., inzh.; KUROCHKIN, V.A., inzh.

Briquets made of Shurab brown coals and their burning efficiency.
Obog. i brik. ugl. no.26:62-69 '62. (MIRA 17:8)

21(0)

AUTHOR:

Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

SOV/56-36-5-3/76

TITLE:

Small Effects of Solar Eruptions and the Energy
Spectrum of the Primary Variations of Cosmic Rays
(Malye efekty solnechnykh vspyshek i energeticheskiy
spektr pervichnykh variatsii kosmicheskikh luchey)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, 1959,
Vol 36, Nr 5, pp 1351-1353 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the present paper the connections between the intensity of cosmic ray neutrons and the atmospheric flares on the sun are investigated on the basis of the data obtained from the following 4 different stations: Alma-Ata (USSR), 806 m above sea level, Rome (Italy) 60 m above sea level, Göttingen (German Federal Republic) at an altitude of 2960 m above sea level, and Göttingen (German Federal Republic) 273 m above sea level. Determinations were carried out from July to November 1957 between 22⁰⁰ and 14⁰⁰ universal time. The 4 diagrams measured by these stations are shown by figure 1. They show that 1) before the eruptions a decrease

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Small Effects of Solar Eruptions and the Energy
Spectrum of the Primary Variation of Cosmic Rays

SOV/56-36-5-3/76

of the intensity I of the neutron component by 0.1 - 0.2 % could be observed. 2) The eruption caused the $\delta I/I$ -value to deviate from the mean value; this deviation showed a certain dependence on the geomagnetic latitude of the station:

Geomag. latitude	33.0°	42.4°	49.1°	52.3°
$\delta I/I$ in %	0.50±0.08	0.60±0.08	1.60±0.08	1.00±0.06

3) The maximum of neutron intensity occurred 2 - 5 hours after the solar eruption and is larger in the case of larger geomagnetic latitudes. 4) The intensity drop occurs more slowly at larger latitudes than in the case of smaller ones. Some of these special features were observed also in the case of large eruptions. The energy spectrum of the neutron component is also investigated and compared with the formula by Dorman (Ref 1). Figure 3 shows the energy dependence of $\delta D/D$ ($\delta D/D$ denotes the ratio between the differential energy spectrum of the additional radiation and the spectrum of the normal primary component. With increasing energy the curve shows a sharp decline of $\delta D/D$. The author finally thanks L. I. Dorman for valuable advice, and he thanks the students

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Small Effects of Solar Eruptions and the Energy
Spectrum of the Primary Variation of Cosmic Rays

SOV/56-36-5-3/76

K. Tarasova and V. Pivneva for assisting in the work, and
the collaborators at the stations of Rome and Göttingen.
There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 2 references, 1 of which
is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazakh State
University)

SUBMITTED: November 10, 1958

Card 3/3

3.2430

42989

S/035/62/000/011/020/079
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Kolomeyets, Ye. V., Sergeyeva, G. A.

TITLE: An investigation of the effect of small solar flares on intensity of the neutron component of cosmic rays

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 11, 1962, 37, abstract 11A286 (In collection: "Kosmich. luchy, no. 4", Moscow, AN SSSR, 1961, 132 - 137; English summary)

TEXT: The effect of small solar flares on intensity of the neutron component of cosmic rays from July 1957 to September 1958 is investigated by the superposition method of observations at stations Wankayo, Norikura, Berkley, Moscow, Hearstmonceaux, Deep-River, Upsala, Churchill, Resolute-Bay. Two-hour values of neutron intensity (corrected for barometric effect) were analyzed for 60 chromospheric flares of class 2 and higher. The investigation was conducted for cases when stations were in 4- and 9-hour impact zones at the angular size of the source being 30° and when a station was beyond the impact zones. The first and second harmonics of the solar-diurnal variation of cosmic rays, determined for

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An investigation of the effect of...

S/035/62/000/011/020/079
A001/A101

every month, were deducted from all averaged intensity values. It is shown by the correlation coefficient method that the Sun emits, during small flares, a nucleon stream with a spectrum $\xi D(\epsilon) \sim \epsilon^{5.1}$ which extends up to at least 14 Bev. It is shown that the flare effect in the neutron component intensity is manifested when a detector is located within and outside the impact zones. This result differs essentially from that obtained by Fayror (RZhAstr, 1955, no. 10, 4325) for the solar activity minimum. There are 14 references.

L. Dorman

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

3.2430

S/169/61/000/009/035/056
D228/D304

AUTHOR: Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

TITLE: Effect of "small" solar flares accompanied by radio-splashes of the fourth type

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Geofizika, no. 9, 1961, 5, abstract 9630 (Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 1, no. 1, 1961, 41-44)

TEXT: The effect of solar flares—accompanied by Type IV radiosplashes and occurring on calm days—is analyzed. No increase in the intensity of the neutron component of cosmic rays is observed when flares occur soon after the Forbush effect. The main parameters characterizing the acceleration of particles during "small" flares are determined. A possible interpretation is given for the observed effects. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

VB

Card 1/1

DORMAN, L.I.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.; SERGEYEVA, G.A.

Investigating variations in the intensity of cosmic rays and properties of the corpuscular stream during the magnetic storm of July 1958. Geomag. i aer. 1 no.3:326-332 My-Je '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Magnitnaya laboratoriya AN SSSR i Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M. Kirova.
(Cosmic rays) (Magnetic storms)

DORMAN, L.I.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.

Individual small neutron intensity flares of cosmic rays according to the data of the world station network. Geomag. i aer. i no.4: 500-506 JI-Ag '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Magnitnaya laboratoriya AN SSSR i Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova.

(Cosmic rays)

KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.; TYASTO, M.I.

Effect of "small" solar flares in cosmic rays during the maximum of solar activity. Geomag. i aer. l no.4:507-509 J1-Ag '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet i Leningradskoye otdeleniye Instituta zemnogo magnetizma, ionosfery i rasprostraneniya radiovoln AN SSSR.

(Cosmic rays)

(Solar radiation)

31802

S/203/61/001/005/005/028

A006/A101

3.2410(2105, 2705, 2805)

AUTHORS: Dorman, L.I., Kolomeyets, Ye.V.

TITLE: Statistical analysis of "small" bursts of cosmic radiation during quiet days of the period of maximum solar activity

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 1, no. 5, 1961, 652 - 657

TEXT: Although a number of studies has been devoted to large and small bursts of cosmic radiation, two main problems have as yet not been solved, namely: 1) whether all chromospheric flares produce increased intensity of cosmic radiation incident on the Earth, 2) whether there is an effect of small bursts in cosmic radiation during the period of maximum solar activity. The authors studied the dependence of the effect of increased cosmic radiation intensity on the index of chromospheric flare using data from observations of the neutron component during the IGY at 6 stations, located on geomagnetic latitudes 48 - 88° (Climax, Upsala, Churchill, Maun, Resolute-Bay and Thule). Three groups of solar flares were determined from July 1957 to January 1959, namely I. flares of 3 and 3+ intensity (40); II. flares of 2 and 2+ intensity (225); III. flares of 1 and 1+ intensity (186). The effects were found for each group. It was stated that during

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S/203/61/001/005/022/028
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Dorman, L. I., Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

TITLE: The dependence of solar cosmic ray intensity on the earth on location of chromospheric flare in the Sun

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i earonomiya, v. 1, no. 5, 1961, 830 - 831

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of solar cosmic ray intensity on the helio-latitudes of flares, using data obtained from observations of 149 chromospheric flares with magnitudes of 2 or higher, which are effective in the intensity of the cosmic ray neutron component. The range of solar latitudes was divided into 3 zones: I - from 0 to 10° (17 flares); II - from 10 to 20° (75 flares); III - from 20 to 50° (57 flares). The analysis shows that the intensity of solar cosmic rays produced by flares between the solar equator and 10° helio-latitude, is 1.5 times greater than the intensity of radiation from flares between 10 - 50° helio-latitude. A study of cosmic-ray neutron data obtained at the Climax and Churchill stations indicates that conditions for the propagation of relatively high-energy particles (several Bev) toward the earth are independent of the longitudinal distribution of chromospheric flares. Data from the Thule sta-

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34359
S/203/61/001/006/020/021
D055/D113

3,1720(1041,1127,1129,1395)

AUTHORS: Dorman, L.I., and Kolomeyets, Ye.V.

TITLE: Small flares of cosmic rays on quiet and magnetically-disturbed days, connected with solar radio bursts of types II and III

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 1, no.6, 1961, 1015-1016

TEXT: To discover the nature of solar radio bursts connected with chromospheric flares, it is important to know whether relativistic particles are generated during these flares. Cosmic ray flares on Earth may indicate that this is so. In any case, an increase in intensity is a direct indication of particle generation in the solar atmosphere. Relativistic particles are usually generated in flares which are accompanied by radio bursts of types II and III, but the effect for flares accompanied by type-II bursts is considerably greater than for other flares (Ref. 4: L.I.Dorman, Ye.V.Kolomeyets. Geomagn. i aeronomiya, 1961, 1, no. 5, 653). When the Earth

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Small flares ...

S/203/61/001/006/020/021
D055/D113

is in a corpuscular flow, during days of magnetic disturbance, the Earth is effectively screened by the magnetic fields frozen in the corpuscular currents, which accords with another study (Ref. 5: L.I. Dorman, Ye.V. Kolo-meyets. Geomagn. i aeronomiya, 1962, 2, no. 1). If it is assumed that the particle spectrum which causes the increase on quiet days is the same as during large flares (Ref. 6: L.I. Dorman, G.I. Freydman. Tr. Yakutsk. fil. AN SSSR, 1958, 2, 129) or flares in the stratosphere (Ref. 7: A.N. Charakhch'yan, V.F. Tulinov, T.N. Charakhch'yan. Zh. eksperm. i teor.fiz., 1960, 39, 249) then the additional flow of particles to the Earth is:

$$\Phi_D(\xi) \approx \xi^{-n}, \quad (n \approx 4 \div 7). \quad (1)$$

According to numerous data (rapid attainment of isotropy in the additional flow of solar particles, decrease in intensity by the $t^{3/2}$ law, etc.) particles are distributed in interplanetary space by diffusion. The intensity of particles on the Earth after emission from the Sun at a moment of time t will be (Ref. 8: L.I. Dorman. Sb. "Progress in physics of cosmic ray elementary particles", 1961, 6):

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Small flares ...

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DC55/D113

$$J D (\xi, t) = \frac{N 4 \pi v}{8 \left(\frac{\pi v t \lambda}{3} \right)^{3/2}} \exp \left(- \frac{3 r^2 \delta}{4 v \lambda t} \right), \quad (2)$$

where N is the total number of particles generated in the flare, λ - the mean effective distance for scattering, r - radius of the Earth's orbit, v - velocity of solar particles (for relativistic particles $v \approx c$). If formula (2) is used in conjunction with coupling coefficients for the neutron component and the spectrum in the form of (1) is included, the flow of particles in a flare can be calculated for every actual case. As a result of nuclear reactions in the solar atmosphere, these particles will generate fast secondary electrons, whose motion in magnetic fields will cause synchrotronic radio-emission. Flows of fast relativistic particles through the solar atmosphere outwards will excite the plasma and cause it to generate radio bursts. Both processes may be associated with the creation of solar radio bursts connected with chromospheric flares in which relativ-

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Small flares ...

S/203/61/001/006/020/021
D055/D113

istic particles are generated at the same time. There are 2 figures and 8 references: 6 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two English-language references are: Monthly bulletin of solar-geophysical data. Boulder, Colorado, 1957-58; Quart. bull. on solar activity. Zurich, 1957, no. 7-12; 1958, no. 1-12 [Abstracter's note: Essentially complete translation]

ASSOCIATION: Magnitnaya laboratoriya AN SSSR. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M. Kirova (Magnetic Laboratory, AS USSR. Kazakh State University imeni S.M. Kirov.)

SUBMITTED: July 4, 1961

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DORMAN, L.I.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.

Effect of "small" flares of cosmic rays on days of magnetic disturbance. Geomag.i aer. 2 no.1:56-57 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Magnitnaya laboratoriya AN SSSR i Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni S.M.Kirova.

(Cosmic rays) (Magnetic storms)

42142

S/203/62/002/004/002/018
I046/I242

3,2430

AUTHORS:

Dorman, L.I. and Kolomeyets, Ye.V.

TITLE:

The effect of small solar flares on the neutron component of cosmic rays as a function of time and location of preceding flares

PERIODICAL: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v.2, no.4, 1962, 630-634

TEXT: Small solar flares (intensity 1) occurring a few hours after high-intensity chromospheric flares in the same active regions sometimes produce an increase in the neutron-component intensity registered on earth. When the density of the particles released in the first (high-intensity) flare is sufficient to tunnel through the local magnetic trap, which forms near the chromospheric flare, the low-energy particles released by the second flare will emerge as a corpuscular stream through the tunnel that has not yet sealed off. As a result, a slight increase in the neutron-component intensity will be registered following the substantial increase due to the

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DENIKAYEV, R.Z.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.; KOZAK, L.V.; MIRKIN, L.A.

Using a neutron detector. Geomag. i aer. 2 no.5:1010-1011
S-0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Cosmic rays) (Neutrons--Measurement)

KOZAK, L.V.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.; MIRKIN, L.A.; PRILEPSKIY, B.A.;
ROSHCHUPKIN, V.I.

Azimuthal μ -meson telescope of the cosmic ray station of Kazakh
State University. Geomag.1 ser. 2 no.6:1148-1150 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Alma-Ata--Telescope) (Cosmic rays)

. ALANIYA, O. M. BLOKH, Ya. L. BLOKH, A. M. CHETIYA, L. I. DORMAN
KAMNER, T. V. KEBULADZE, V. K. KOYAVA, Ye. V. KOLOMEYETS, V. O. KORIDZE,
PEVEREVA, M. I. TYASTO

Cosmic Ray Effects During Magnetic Storms

Report submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur India,
Dec 1963

L. I. BOOS, V. V. VISKOV, L. I. DORMAN, Ye. V. KOLOMEYETS, Zh. S. TAKIBAYEV

The calculations of the integral multiplicity for Mu-meson and nucleon component production due to the different energies of primaries obtained at the top of the atmosphere with different zenith angles.

report submitted for the 8th Intl. Conf. on Cosmic Rays (IUPAP), Jaipur India,
2-14 Dec 1963

DORMAN, L.I.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.; KOZAK, L.V.; PIVNEVA, V.T.; SERGEYEVA, G.A.

Fluctuation of cosmic ray intensity during Forbush decrease.

Geomag. i aer. 3 no.2:362 Mr-Apr '63.

(MIRA 17:2)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DORMAN, L.I.; IVANOV, V.I.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye. V.; KASHKAROV, I.Ye.

Effect of small bursts in the hard component of cosmic rays.
Geomag. i aer. 3 no.4:752-753 J1-Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

ACCESSION NR: AT3012806

S/2961/63/000/005/0005/0061

AUTHORS: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V. T.; Sergeyeva, G. A.

TITLE: Variations of the intensity and anisotropy of cosmic rays during world-wide magnetic storms and auroras at low latitudes

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodn. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program. MGG: Kosmicheskiye luchy. Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 5-61

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray anisotropy, Forbush effect, corpuscular streams, low latitude aurora, primary particle energy, Forbush effect spectrum, diurnal cosmic ray variation, magnetic storm

ABSTRACT: The various effects of magnetic storms and cosmic rays for 1957--1959 are investigated using data of the world network of neutron monitor stations. These include the spectra of the Forbush

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012806

effect, the properties of the corpuscular streams which cause magnetic storms, the diurnal and semidiurnal variations and low-latitude auroras (in Kazakhstan). It is found that for primary particle energies ~ 15 BeV the Forbush-effect spectra can be represented by constants ranging from 0.08 to 0.2. In some cases the amplitudes of the diurnal and semidiurnal variations of the cosmic rays can increase or decrease during magnetic storms, and the phase may shift towards either the morning or evening hours. For the majority of cases, however, there is a tendency for the amplitude to increase during magnetic storms and for the maximum time to shift to the morning. Auroras are observed at low latitudes mainly during the minimum of the Forbush effect at the instant when the magnetic field is minimal. The low-latitude auroras are connected with the corpuscular streams that approach the earth most closely. The various experimental data are interpreted. Although the phenomena considered are very complicated and the variation of the cosmic-ray anisotropy exhibits peculiarities in each specific case the observed data do

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012806

display a common feature, namely a general tendency for the time of the diurnal-variation first-harmonic maximum of the shift towards the evening hours on going from low to high geomagnetic latitudes. The strongest dependence of the first harmonic maximum time on the geomagnetic latitude is observed in this case before the magnetic storm and after the intensity of the cosmic rays has resumed its normal level. The latitude dependence weakens greatly during the time directly following the principal phase of the magnetic storm. The results are interpreted in light of the hypothesis that there are two sources of anisotropy during magnetic storms, one acting on the cosmic-ray particle trajectories outside the sphere of the influence of the geomagnetic field, and the other a nearby source associated with the asymmetrical variation of the geomagnetic field as the latter interacts with the plasma of the corpuscular streams. Orig. art. has: 66 figures, 19 tables, and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AT3012808

8/2961/63/000/005/0103/0115

AUTHORS: Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V. T.; Sergeyeva, G. A.

TITLE: Increase in the intensity of cosmic rays during the minimum of the Forbush effect

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdovedomst. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program. MGG: Kosmicheskiye luchy. Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 103-115

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, cosmic ray intensity, Forbush effect, Forbush effect minimum, magnetic storm, magnetic storm principal phase, frozen in magnetic field, corpuscular stream, high latitude particle flux, particle hardness threshold

ABSTRACT: An analysis is made of the events occurring on 21--25 October 1958, when the intensity of the cosmic rays increased strongly at the minimum of the Forbush effect, which coincided in time with the principal phase of a magnetic storm. An analysis of the experi-

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012808

mental and theoretical data has shown that on 23 October 1958 the increase in intensity of the neutron component had a local character. A correlation exists with the horizontal component of the magnetic field of the earth at high latitudes, but the field cannot exert an appreciable influence on high-energy cosmic particles. It is suggested that the increase in cosmic rays at the minimum of the Forbush effect during the time of the principal phase of the magnetic storm, when the maximum decrease in the horizontal component of the magnetic field of the earth is observed, can be due to three factors which may act either separately or in conjunction: (a) inhomogeneity of the magnetic fields frozen in the corpuscular streams, (b) additional particle flux at high latitudes, transported in the traps of the magnetic fields frozen in the corpuscular streams, and (c) variation of the hardness threshold with decreasing magnetic field of the earth. Orig. art. has: 15 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

Card 2/32

L 17129-65 EEC-4/ENG(v)/EWA(h)/EWT(1)/EEC(t)/FCC Pe-5/Pi-4/Po-4/Pq-4/Pag-2/
 Pp-4/Pt-4 SSF/SSD/AFML/AFMD(c)/AFETR/ESD(t) GW/MS
 NR AR4040181

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya. Otd. vy*p., Abs. 7.51.386

AUTHOR: Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

TITLE: Cosmic ray intensity bursts of 18 and 20 July 1961

SOURCE: Sb. Kosmich. luch. No. 5. M., AN SSSR, 1961, 116-121

SYNOPSIS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray intensity, geomagnetic, out of equilibrium, cosmic ray

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of the cosmic ray intensity bursts of 18 and 20 July 1961. The coupling coefficient K is used to find the direction of solar cosmic rays generated in the course of the mentioned bursts. The coupling coefficient K is used to find the direction of solar cosmic rays generated in the course of the mentioned bursts.

ACCESSION NR: AT3012809

S/2961/63/000/005/0122/0125

AUTHOR: Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

TITLE: Concerning the nature of the effect of solar bursts in the ionizing component of cosmic rays

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdovedomst. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program. MGG: Kosmicheskiye luchy. Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 122-125

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, solar flare, cosmic ray ionizing component, neutron component, hard component, cosmic ray burst, particle flux power ratio, particle flux energy spectrum, supercorona magnetic field, supercorona electric field

ABSTRACT: An analysis of the experimental data obtained at sea level and at mountain altitudes on bursts in the neutron and hard components of cosmic rays has shown that the additional particle fluxes produced during the time of different solar flares, both

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012809

large and small, differ both in their energy spectrum and in their power, and that the ratio of the resultant effects in the neutron and in the hard components varies over a wide range (2--50). The difference may be due to the nature of the generation of the particles in the burst, to the conditions of the magnetic and electric fields in the supercorona and in interplanetary space, and to the state of the ozone layer. There are no grounds for attributing the "small" solar bursts in the hard component to meteorological factors. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 22Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, AS

NO REF SOV: 010

OTHER: 011

Card 2/2

AFWL/BSD/SSD/SSD(b)/AFMD(c)/AFSTR/RAEM(c)/ESD(t) GW/WS

MISSION NR: AR1045184

S/0989/44/000/007/0050/0080

SOURCE: Ref. zh. *Astronomiya*. Otd. vy*p., Abs. 7.51.388

Derman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Meneva, V. I.; Sergeev, G. A.

anomalously large diurnal and semidiurnal cosmic ray intensity variations of 22 October - 2 November 1959

CITED SOURCE: *Sb. Kosmich. luch.* No. 5. M., AN SSSR, 1963, 126-138

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray variation, solar plasma, solar cosmic ray, galactic cosmic ray, geomagnetic field, cosmic ray diurnal variation, magnetic storm

TRANSLATION: Observational data from 23 stations of the world network of cosmic ray stations have been used to investigate the anomalously large diurnal and semidiurnal cosmic ray intensity variations during the period 22 October - 2 November 1959. The entire observation period was broken down into 5 intervals: 1--quiet days, averaged for 21-22 October; 2, 3, 4--disturbed days separately for 27, 28 and 29 October, respectively; 5--

1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012810

S/2961/63/000/005/0139/0141

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

TITLE: Effect of small solar bursts in the hard component of cosmic rays

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdunarodn. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program. MGG: Kosmicheskiye luchy. Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 139-141

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, solar flare, cosmic ray burst, hard component burst, superposition of epochs, magnetic disturbance, corpuscular stream, high energy solar particle

ABSTRACT: The effect of bursts in the hard component of cosmic rays was analyzed by the method of superposition of epochs for the stations Cheltenham, Mawson, and Sulphur. Bursts with index 2 and more were chosen in quiet days with low magnetic disturbances. All data were corrected for the barometric effect and in addition the sum of the first and second harmonics, calculated for the preceding day, was subtracted from the observational data. The data for 1951 -- 1961 indicate that the cosmic ray intensity does not increase by more than

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012810

0.4 per cent during the burst. It is shown that the effect of small bursts in the hard component cannot be attributed to meteorological factors and may be due to high-energy solar particles. An experiment decisive from this point of view would be an analysis of the observations of the intensity of the hard component at low latitudes with large cutoff hardness. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 22Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, AS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012811

S/2961/63/000/005/0142/0148

AUTHORS: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

TITLE: Effect of small individual solar bursts of cosmic rays

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhduevdomst. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program. MGG: Kosmichieskiye luchy. Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 142-148

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic rays, solar bursts, cosmic ray solar bursts, individual burst analysis, burst group analysis, statistical burst analysis, cosmic ray energy spectrum, particle production in sun

ABSTRACT: In contrast to most earlier investigations, where the effect of small solar bursts (with index 2 and more) was evaluated by statistical analysis of data averaged over many bursts, the author analyzes several individual bursts with an aim at comparing the data on small bursts at the earth's surface with data obtained in the stratosphere and on satellites. The energy spectrum of the solar

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012811

cosmic rays is found to be of the form $\exp(-n)$, with n ranging from 4 to 7 at low energies (200--300 MeV) and from 3 to 5 at high energies. The spectrum becomes harder with increasing energy. This variation can be attributed both to the specific nature of the mechanism of generation of particles in the sun and to the peculiarities of their propagation from the sun to the earth. A possible diffusion mechanism for the propagation can be proposed, but further tests are necessary for its confirmation. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 1 formula and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 22Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH, AS

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 004

Card 2/2

PL-1 ASDAS/SSDA/SSD/AFMDC/AFM/ESD/AFETR/ESDT/PE-4 OW/WS

ACCESSION NR: AR4045186

S/0289/64/000/007/0050/0051

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Astronomiya. Ott. vy*p., Abs. 7.61.391

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ya. V.; Muneva, V. T.; Sergeyeva, G. A.

Change in cosmic ray intensity on quiet and magnetically disturbed days

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Kosmich. luch. No. 5. M. AN SSSR 1963 149-153

cosmic ray, cosmic ray intensity, geomagnetic disturbance, stratosphere, upper atmosphere, magnetic storm, Forbush decrease

TRANSLATION: The authors compare the change in cosmic ray intensity on the basis of measurements in the stratosphere over Minneapolis, Murmansk and Moscow, on the one hand, and sea-level data at Ottawa, Churchill and Herstonnceaux on the other. The ratio

amplitudes of variations for Minneapolis, Murmansk and Moscow varies from 35, respectively on quiet days to 22, 12 and 4, respectively at the time of magnetic disturbance. It is shown that: 1) on magnetically quiet days the relative increase of low-energy cosmic ray intensity (up to 0.3 Bev) in the stratosphere exceeds many times the increase at sea level with a cutoff rigidity of ~ 2 Bev. 2) on magnetically disturbed days there is the phenomenon -- in the high latitudes the relative amplitude of the Forbush

ACCESSION NR: AR4045185

decreases, but at the lower latitudes (with the cutoff rigidity ~ 2 Bev) it increases by a factor of 2. Bibliography with 10 items. L. Dorman.

SUB CODE: AA, ES

ENCL: 00

Card

2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT3012816

S/2961/63/000/005/0224/0226

AUTHORS: Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Prilepskiy, B. A.

TITLE: Differential inductive pressure pickup and automatic introduction of barometric correction to the intensity of cosmic rays

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Mezhdovedomst. geofizich. komitet. 7 razdel program. MGG: Kosmicheskiye luchy. Sb. statey, no. 5, 1963, 224-226

TOPIC TAGS: pressure pickup, barograph, inductive pressure pickup, differential pressure pickup, cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray intensity correction

ABSTRACT: The pickup is designed to measure pressure accurate to 0.1 mb, while the accuracy of existing automatic recording barographs is no better than 1 mb. In addition, in the newly developed apparatus the pressure correction is introduced automatically so that the corrected cosmic-ray intensity is eventually recorded.

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ACCESSION NR: AT3012816

Both the pressure transducer and the recording circuit are described. "In conclusion we consider it our duty to thank docent L. V. Kozak for valuable advice." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 22Oct63

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: PH, SD

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/42

L-0528-05 SEC-u/EOG(j)/EOG(v)/WA(h)/BPT(l)/BPT(m)/FCC/T Pe-5/P1-h/Pe-h/
 VERSION NR. AP4031644 Pc-u/Pae-2/Pet UR/0203/64/004/002/0399/0401

AUTHOR: Dorman, L.I.; Ivanov, V.I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

52

Increases in the hard component of cosmic ray intensity during small
 chromospheric flares

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 399-401

WORDS: PACS, hard cosmic-ray component, cosmic ray, solar flare, solar chromo-

...is made of 17 flares of the ... as
 reported by a world network of stations registering the hard component of cosmic
 and small chromospheric flares. The method of period superposition
 ... is characterized.

... The results, summarized in a table, show that the magnitude of the
 ... or less than reported earlier ... of
 ... processing indicates that ...
 ... effects which are ...
 ... for the help ...

ACCESSION NR: AP4031644

N.S. Kamlaev for useful discussions." Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 2 figures, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Kazakhsy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazakh State University)

SUBMITTED: 09May83

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, ES

NO REF SOV: 009

OTHER: 004

KOLCHYETS, Ye.V.; PIVNOVA, V.I.

Anomalies in cosmic ray intensity during magnetic storms. Izv.
AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 28 no.12:1989-1992 D '64 (MIRA 18:2)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kirova.

AP5012046

UR/0048/K/008/012/0022/0025

Viskov, V. V.; Dorman, L. I.

Bonding coefficients for various cosmic ray components / Report of the
All-Union Conference for the Physics of Cosmic Rays

Viskov, V. V.; Dorman, L. I. 1972. 2022-2025

Article interaction, particle motion, astrophysics

Bonding coefficients which are used to study variations in cosmic rays are computed on the basis of the character of an elementary event of the interaction of a primary nucleon with nuclei of atmospheric atoms in which a nuclear cascade in the atmosphere is taken into account. The problem was solved earlier in the one dimensional approximation of primary particles. In this article the results are presented. The bonding coefficients are determined. It is shown that a primary particle

L 52195-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5017046

... in each interaction event, since only pi-mesons are generated.
... of delta nucleons to the generation of pi-mesons is neglected.

... formulas

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, NP

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

JPRS

Card 2/2

L 4514-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FCC/EWA(h) GS/GW

ACCESSION NR: AT5022841

UR/0000/65/000/000/0280/0282

AUTHOR: Denikayev, R. Z.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Kozak, L. V.; Mirkin, L. A.; Prilep-
skiy, B. A.; Roshchupkin, V. G.

TITLE: Test operation of the neutron monitor and Mu-meson telescope

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po kosmofizicheskoy napravleniyu issledovaniy
kosmicheskikh luchey. 1st, Yakutsk, 1962. Kosmicheskiye luchy i problemy kosmofiziki
(Cosmic rays and problems in cosmophysics); trudy soveshchaniya. Novosibirsk, Redizdat
Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1965, 280-282

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray measurement, neutron counter, mu meson, cosmic ray tele-
scope, particle counter, error correction

ABSTRACT: The present authors list 10 changes introduced in the neutron monitor of the cosmic ray station of the Kazakh State University, which started operation in 1957 encountered current leakages, various instabilities, and errors in design. The changes listed contributed to an improved operation of the monitor during the last four years. A brief description is given of the design and operation of an azimuthal μ -meson telescope intended for continuous registration of the directed intensity of hard cosmic ray components. The device, which was put in operation in 1962, consists of four identical counter sections each

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L 4514-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022841

pair of which registers particles coming from a given zenith angle but from opposite azimuthal directions. "The authors thank senior engineer Yu. Kapitonov for advice and help during the investigation." Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None


SUBMITTED: 29Oct64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA, NP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000


Card 2/2

L 10924-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/006/1003/1008

ACC NR: AP6002745

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Sergeyeva, G. A. 55 52

ORG: Kazakh State University im. S. M. Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet) 55

TITLE: Solar diurnal and semidiurnal variations of cosmic rays and their dependence upon solar activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 6, 1965, 1003-1008

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, neutron ~~component~~, ~~component phase~~, diurnal variation, ~~semidiurnal variation~~, solar activity, energy spectrum, exponential function

ABSTRACT: Variations of the amplitude and phase of the solar diurnal changes of the neutron component of cosmic rays were investigated on the basis of data from the global network of stations obtained in the years 1957-1958. Changes in the phase of solar diurnal and semidiurnal variations are studied separately. The phase of diurnal variations changes slightly from month to month. The maximum of diurnal variations taken from equatorial stations precedes that of high latitude stations by 2.5-3 hr. A tendency for the phase to shift to a later time at high and low latitudes is found with a decrease in solar activity. In 1962 the phase shift was noted at earlier hours. The phase of semidiurnal variations changes markedly and does not depend upon solar activity or particle energy. A table in the original article shows

UDC: 523.165

Card 1/2

IVANOV, V.I.; KOROMEYETS, Ye.V.

Zones of incidence of solar particles during periods of maximum and minimum solar activity. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29 no.10:1807-1809 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. S.M.Kirova.

L 6951-66 ENT(1)/EWA(h)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP 5026233

SOURCE CODE: UR/G048/55/029/010/1894/1897

AUTHOR: Kolomojets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V.T.

43
B

ORG: Kazakh State University im. S.M.Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of cosmic-ray intensity variations during Forbush effects
/Report, All-Union Conference on Cosmic Ray Physics held at Apatity, 24-31
August 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 10, 1965, 1894-1897

TOPIC TAGS: Cosmic ray intensity, cosmic ray variation, magnetic storm, earth
magnetic field, solar corpuscular radiation

ABSTRACT: The time variations of the horizontal component of the Earth's magnetic field and the cosmic ray intensity during 7 magnetic storms accompanied by Forbush decreases were compared and the results are discussed briefly. Curves are presented for the storms of 20 October - 3 November 1958 and 29 March - 15 April 1960. The cosmic ray and horizontal magnetic field intensities correlate rather well. At the time of minimum horizontal field intensity, however, there was a small maximum in the cosmic ray intensity; this is ascribed to a shift of the rigidity threshold. During recovery the small-amplitude variations of cosmic-ray intensity observed at high-latitude stations correlated negatively with those of the horizontal magnetic

Card 1/2

L 6951-66

ACC NR: AP 5026233

field intensity. The observations are consistent with the current hypothesis that the changes of cosmic ray and horizontal magnetic field intensities are due to the same corpuscular streams. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: AA

SUBM DATE: 00/---Oct65

ORIG. REF: 010

OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *nds*

AGESHIN, P.N.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.; CHARAKHCH'YAN, A.N.; CHARAKHCH'YAN, T.N.

Secular variation in cosmic ray intensity in the stratosphere
during the period 1962-1964. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29 no.10:1901-
1902 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BIKINEYEV, A.M.; KOLOMEYETS, Ye.V.; LIKHODED, V.A.

Energy spectrum of the supplementary stream of particles appearing
with a decrease of solar activity. Izv. AN SSSR.Ser.fiz. 29
no.10:1907-1908 O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 29263-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6019296

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/004/0673/0678

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. I.; Ivanov, V. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.

302
B

ORG: Kazakh State University im. S. M. Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Effects of small bursts in the hard component of cosmic rays on quiet and magnetically disturbed days

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 673-678

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray shower, diurnal variation

ABSTRACT: This paper presents an analysis of cosmic ray bursts occurring on magnetically quiet and disturbed days. The bursts are classified into three groups. Statistical accuracy was increased by double averaging: by stations and for all bursts. Solar-diurnal variations were excluded. Data for 19 stations (210 bursts) were used (120 observations on magnetically quiet days and the others at the time of Forbush decreases. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun64 / ORIG REF: 008 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 C ✓

UDC: 523.165

L 29290-66 ENT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AP6019301

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/004/0760/0762

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V. T.; Sergeyeva, G. A. 42
B

ORG: Kazakh State University im. S. M. Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Nature and energy spectrum of solar-diurnal and semidiurnal variations at the time of some Forbush effects

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 4, 1965, 760-762

TOPIC TAGS: diurnal variation, solar spectrum, cosmic ray intensity, geomagnetic field

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses solar-diurnal and semidiurnal variations on 1-2 November, 11-13 April 1960 and 29-30 April and 1 May 1962. The study was based on data from the world network of stations recording the neutron component of cosmic ray intensity, corrected for the barometric effect. The harmonic analysis was based on data corrected for the Forbush effect. The plotted data show that there is a clearly expressed diurnal variation of both cosmic rays and the geomagnetic field. Cosmic ray data have a well-expressed inverse correlation with the H component in the first two cases considered, when there were moderate magnetic storms; in the third case there was a direct correlation, when the geomagnetic field was restored after the Forbush effect. Analysis of the

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UDC: 523.165

L 29290-66

ACC NR: AP6019301

Dependence of the time of the maximum of diurnal and semidiurnal variations on the cutoff energy revealed that the time of the maximum of the diurnal variation is displaced gradually to the early hours with an increase of cutoff energy. Nothing definite can be said concerning the phase of the semidiurnal variation. It is shown that the first two cases can be attributed to a close source and the third case can be attributed to a distant source. In these cases the energy spectra are somewhat different. In the case of a near source the spectrum is somewhat harder than for the case of a distant source. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 08 / SUBM DATE: 13Aug64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 001.

Card 2/2 *ce*

L 29172-66 EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(h) GW
ACC NR: AP6018865

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/65/005/005/0826/0830

AUTHOR: Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Pivneva, V. T.

ORG: Kazakh State University im. S. M. Kirov (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Investigation of cosmic ray intensity decreases of the Forbush type as a function of solar activity

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 826-830

TOPIC TAGS: solar activity, cosmic ray intensity

ABSTRACT: A study has been made of a number of characteristic Forbush decreases occurring in 1957-1962. The authors have computed the energy spectra at the time of the decreases and at the time of recovery. It is demonstrated that at the time of one Forbush decrease the spectrum can change rather sharply. No definite pattern was discovered in the change of the energy spectra of Forbush decreases with a change of solar activity. The rate of change of cosmic ray intensity at the times of the decrease and recovery is dependent on the direction of arrival of the particles. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 04, 03 / SUBM DATE: 05Jun64 / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 523.165

ACC NR: AP7002199

SOURCE CODE: UR/0203/66/006/006/1101/1103

AUTHOR: Dorman, L. I.; Kolomeyets, Ye. V.; Sergeyeva, G. A.

ORG: Kazakh State University (Kazakhskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet); IZMIRAN

TITLE: Seasonal variations of solar diurnal and semidiurnal variations of cosmic rays

SOURCE: Geomagnetizm i aeronomiya, v. 6, no. 6, 1966, 1101-1103

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic ray, ecliptic plane, ~~cosmic~~ diurnal variation, solar variation, solar physics, *COSMIC RAY INTENSITY, COSMIC RAY ANISOTROPY*

ABSTRACT: The seasonal variations of solar diurnal and semidiurnal cosmic ray intensity were analyzed using the 1958—1962 data from the global network of stations. All stations of the network were divided into three zones on the basis of the mean cutoff energies: $E = 1.5, 4.2, \text{ and } 12.0$ Bev. The mean solar diurnal variations representing the amplitudinal deviations from the mean yearly values were determined for each zone. The results obtained were tabulated and plotted on graphs. The change in the amplitudes was computed using harmonic analysis for annual and semiannual seasonal variations of amplitudes. In 1958, 1959, and 1960 these variations were equal at all latitudes; however, they were different at different latitudes in 1961 and 1962. It was established that two sources of anisotropy of cosmic rays, (tangential and radial) are almost always found at the same

Card 1/2

UDC: 523.165

ACC NR:

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/18/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000823920002-5"

time. The intensity and the relative importance of each source varied considerably during the period of investigation.

[EG]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 06Sep65/ ORIG REF: 002/

Card 2/2

KOLOMEYSKAYA, M.Ya.

Methods of diamond dressing. TSvet. met. 34 no.1:92-94 Ja '61.
(MIRA 17:3)

KOLOMEYTSSEV, A.I., brigadir

Pendulum suspension for the automatic coupling heads of electric multiple-unit cars. Elek.i tepl.tiaga 6 no.5:15 My '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Depo Mineral'nyye Vody Severo-Kavkazskoy dorogi.
(Electric railroads—Rolling stock)
(Car couplings)

YEGORSHIN, N.A.; ~~SHERSHEN~~['], F.M.; SMIRNOV, A.N.; GORBUNOV, A.D.;
YEGOROV, V.P.; VASIL'YEV, A.V.; KOLOMEYTSEV, K.N.; KOLEGOV,
V.A.; KASATKINA, N.P., red.

[Mechanisms for lumbering camps; from work practices of the
construction office of the Chusovskoye Logging Camp] Mekhaniz-
my dlia lesozagotovok; iz opyta raboty konstruktorskogo biuro,
Chusovskogo lespromkhoz. Moskva, TSentr.nauchno-issl.in-t
informatsii i tekhniko-ekon.issledovaniy po lesnoi, tselliu-
lozno-bumazhnoi, derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl. i lesno-
mu khoz. 1963. 21 p. (MIRA 17:4)

SHAVRYUKOV, Ya.; KOLOMEYTSSEV, L.

Pile foundations are improving. Na stroi. Ros. no.6:17-19 Je '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta Stalingradstroy (for Shavryukov).
2. Nachal'nik tsentral'noy laboratorii trest Stalingradstroy (for Kolomeytsev).

(Stalingrad—Piling (Civil engineering))

KIM, M.; LAVROV, P.; KOROTKOV, Yu.; KOLOMEYTSSEV, L.

Pile foundations in permafrost. Stroitel' 8 no.11:3-4, 4 of cover
N '62. (MIRA 16:1)

(Piling (Civil engineering)) (Frozen ground)

L 38/118-66 EWT(m)/EWP(1) LJP(c) RM
ACC NR: AP6019228 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/66/000/002/0144/0149
AUTHOR: Kolomeytsev, L. F.; Rotych, R. V.; Sekretev, D. I. 54
ORG: None B
TITLE: Determination of air-gap coefficient for slots with magnetic wedge
SOURCE: IVUZ, Elektromekhanika, no. 2, 1966, 144-149
TOPIC TAGS: electric rotating equipment, electric generator, electric motor, electric power engineering
ABSTRACT: A theoretical study analyzing the effect of inserting special magnetic wedges into open slots of a-c machines is presented. The wedges made of ferromagnetic plastic materials are used to diminish the effect of magnetic reluctance in the open slot and air gap. For analyzing mathematically the air-gap effect, it is assumed that at least half of the slot height is closed by wedge filling. It is also assumed that the magnetic field in the gap is uniformly parallel and the magnetic permeability of steel is of infinite magnitude. The distribution of magnetic fields in the slots and air gap is diagrammatically illustrated. By using this distribution diagram and appropriate formulas for
Card 1/2 UDC: 621.3.013 + 621.313

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ACC NR: AP6019228

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calculating the total and unit magnetic fluxes, the authors derive a formula for the air-gap coefficient. The results of calculations (with non-magnetic wedge) are compared in a table with those obtained by using the regular Carter coefficient formula. The authors also present an experimental verification of their formula by means of a special slot model with a variable air gap (shown in a diagram). The air-gap coefficient is also determined by the authors by taking into account the saturation of magnetic plastic materials used for wedges. These materials are saturated at lesser values of induction than regular steels. By using appropriate curves and formulas, the authors summarize the results of their calculations in a table for various materials. They also check their formula for wedges filling the slot at $1/3$ and $2/3$ of its height. The difference in calculations does not exceed 6% in comparison with a half height filling. Orig. art. has: 3 diagrams, 4 tables, 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09,10/ SUBM DATE: 19Feb65

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L 23350-66 EWT(1)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWA(h) TT/AT

ACC NR: AP6002460

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/65/000/012/1347/1352

AUTHOR: Kolomeytsev, L. F. (Senior lecturer) 11
8

ORG: Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute (Novocherkasskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. Ordzhonikidze)

TITLE: Calculation of the yoke loss in an inductor generator with pulsating flux

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 12, 1965, 1347-1352 25

TOPIC TAGS: inductor generator, electric machine

ABSTRACT: With the assumptions that (a) steel permeability is constant throughout and (b) magnetic-field strength and current density at right angles to laminations are zero, description of the pulsating magnetic field in the stator (or rotor) is reduced to a Neumann problem. The latter is solvable on a digital computer. This formula is

developed for calculating the loss in the stator (or rotor) yoke:
$$P = k, p_0 \left(\frac{\Phi_{10}}{B_{10}} \right)^2 \frac{\gamma}{l k_r} n$$

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ACC NR: AP6002460

where k is a yoke-loss coefficient; p_0 is the specific steel loss at B_{10} ; Φ_{10} is the pulsating magnetic-flux; γ is the steel density; l is the steel stack length; k_s is the steel space factor; n is the number of yoke elements having identical distribution of the alternating flux component. The formula is more accurate for higher nominal frequencies. Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 18 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 23Sep65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 2/2 LC

L 4900-66

ACC NR: AP5026306

UR/0144/65/000/008/0910/0916
621.313.12 + 538.1

AUTHOR: Kolomeytsev, L.F. (Assistant)

TITLE: Determination of current pulsation within an inductor generator

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 8, 1965, 910-916

TOPIC TAGS: electric generator, electric current, induced current, model

ABSTRACT: Problems connected with the determination of the alternating component of induction within the gap of an inductor generator with a pulsating current are investigated by means of physical modeling using thin electrotechnical steel (e.g., E44-0.1 mm). The paper covers two cases: 1) the idealized situation when the magnetic resistance of the fixed teeth is assumed zero; and 2) the case which takes into account the saturation of the tooth layer. The modeling method described is quite accurate so that the results for the modulation coefficients obtained during single experimental runs differed from those calculated by means of a computer by no more than 3%. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin, apparatov, matematicheskikh i schetnoreshayushchikh priborov i ustroystv Novocherkasskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (Department of Electric Machines, Equipment, Mathematical and Calculating Instruments and

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ACC NR: AP5026306

Devices, Novocherkassk Polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 20Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE, EM

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

GO

Card 2/2

KOLOMEYTSSEV, Leonid Filippovich, assistant

An electromechanical ultrasonic frequency generator. Izv. vys.
ucheb. zav.; elektromekh. 6 no.1:132-133 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin, apparatov, matematicheskikh i
schetnorashayushchikh priborov i ustroystv Novocherkasskogo
politekhnicheskogo instituta.

(Electric generators)

CHERKASSKIY, Ye.S.; KOLOMEYTSSEV, L.R.; SHEYNKMAN, A.K.; KORNEYEVA, I.T.

Antiviral activity of quaternary salts of 4-n-dialkylaminophenylpyridines and chlorine-copper complexes of pyridine bases of the carbonaceous tar. Dokl. AN SSSR 161 no.5:1208-1211 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Submitted August 27, 1964.

KOLOMEYTSSEV, N. S.

Viscous Liquid and the Boundary Layer

Dissertation: "Method of Diffusion-Thermal Analogy in Application to an Investigation of Heat Loss by a Nonisothermic Surface. " Cand Tech Sci, Power Engineering Inst imeni G. M. Krzhizhanovskiy, Acad Sci USSR, 5 Apr 54. (Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 24 Mar 54)

SO: SUM 213, 20 Sep 1954

KOLOMEYTSKY, N.S.

Angrensk brown coal. G. V. Ivanov, D. V. Ivanov, and
N. S. Kolomeytsky. *Elek. Gos. 13* 1964, 1965.
Characteristics of open-pit and shaft-mined brown coal in
the Angrensk Deposit of Uzbekistan were: porosity 30-5%,
moisture 35-40%, sp. gr. 1.5-1.7, and ash 25%. Data
are tentative. B. Z. Kanaev.

ZIL'BERMAN, S.N.; KOLOMEYTSYEV, N.S.

Tomography in urological diseases under outpatient conditions. Vest. rent.
i rad. 39 no.4:78-80 JI-Ag '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Rentgenovskoye otdeleniye (zav. Ya.L.Edel'man) i urologicheskiy
kabinet Rostovskogo-na-Donu oblastnogo protivotuberkuleznogo dispansera.

KOLOMEYTSSEV, N. T.

"Silk Worm Breeding in Kirgizia, Its Most Important Agrobiological Characteristics and Prospects for the Future." Cand Agr Sci, Tashkent Agricultural Inst, Frunze, 1954. (KL, No 4, Jan 55)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)

SO: Sum. No. 598, 29 Jul 55

KOLOMEYTSSEV, Nikolay Timofeyevich; USUPBEKOV, Sharsheke;
RYSKULBEKOV, I., Eds.

[Organization of work in beeyards] Aarychylykty zhurguzuu
ishteri. Frunze, Kyrgyzstan mamlekettik basmasy, 1963.
125 p. [In Kirghiz] (MIRA 17:11)

L 10073-67 ENT(m)/EMP(j) DS/RM

ACC NR: AP6029927

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/015/0090/0090

INVENTORS: Vasil'yeva, Ye. M.; Gavurina, R. K.; Kolomoitsev, O. P. 26

ORG: none

TITLE: /Method for obtaining a chelate-forming ion-exchange resin. Class 39, No. 184451 /announced by Technological Institute im. Lensovet (Tekhnologicheskii institut) /

SOURCE: Izobret prom obraz tov zn, no. 15, 1966, 90

TOPIC TAGS: ion exchange resin, pyridino, chelation, resin

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining a chelate-forming ion-exchange resin from aromatic ethylene derivatives, dihydrazide, 1,2-ethylenedicarboxylic acid, and divinyl benzeno. To improve the complex-forming properties of the pyridino groups of the resin, 2-methyl-5-vinylpyridine is used as the aromatic ethylene derivative. 7

SUB CODE: 0711/ SUBM DATE: 09Apr65

Card 1/1

UDC: 661.183.123:678.766.5-139

KOLOMEYTSSEV, V.

For faster application of readers' suggestions. Den. i kred. 15
no. 2:46-47 F '57. (MIRA 10:5)
(Banks and banking)

OGLOBLIN, D.N., prof.; KOLOMETSEV, V.A., inzh.

Optical range finder for underground and open-pit mine surveying.
Gor.zhur. no.9:49-52 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Donetskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, Stalino.
(Mine surveying--Equipment and supplies)

ZVENIGORODSKIY, G.Z., inzh.; KOLOMEYTSSEV, V.S., inzh.

Evaluating coal tar pitch as binder for coal briquetting.

Sbor. inform. po obog. i brik. ugl. no.3:19-22 '57.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Pitch) (Briquets (Fuel))